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804 light enough to carry wherever an article of corresponding size is to be manufactured. An object to be fabricated in dimensions to match another article may also be compared to the latter by means of a length of string in which a knot is tied at the required length. Thus in the construction of a coffin, the length and width of the deceased were observed to be taken with a piece of string. The height of the reclining body, however, was ignored, hence the coffin was made too low.

412 Wedges for splitting wood are manufactured as required. They are cut from the lower
401 portion of a black spruce sapling and sharpened with an ax to a long tapering blade. Chips of wood are used as wedges in whip sawing. The back of a long handled ax head is used as a maul.

415 The implements associated with most cabins are a broom, funnel, and a dustpan cut from
322 a five gallon oil can. One family used an eagle wing as a whisk broom. When cooking is done on open fires, the tea stick is an indispensable piece of household equipment. It consists of a green willow pole, five or six feet long and an inch or more in its greatest diameter. The heavier section of the pole is sharpened and thrust into the ground at a forty-five degree angle to the fire. The upper section of the pole is notched for the handle of the kettle. The pole may be turned aside from the fire in removing the vessel. In a few days, when the ground becomes too soft to support the pole, a rock may be placed on top of the buried portion of the wood and another stone thrust into the apex made by the pole as it leaves the ground. Tea poles are discarded when they become dry or charred. When meat is roasted in front of open fires smaller poles, about three feet high are cut, and thrust into the ground almost vertically, the meat being hung on a sharpened point.

417 A considerable amount of apparatus is manufactured. In front of each cabin is found
322 a sawhorse for sawing wood. This consists of a bedlog about six inches in diameter and five or six feet long. Close to each end two spruce saplings, about four feet long and an inch and a half in diameter, are driven into the ground so that they cross each other at about a thirty degree angle. The wood to be sawed is placed in these angles. The bedlog is sometimes also used in splitting sawed lengths of wood. In the bush near the settlement are one or more saw pits. Ladders are made to reach caches. The rungs are either set in holes or nailed to side pieces. At either end of the ladder braces are nailed to the side pieces of lumber. For carpentering, a felled tree is levelled with an ax and raised on two stumps to serve as a workbench. Another piece of apparatus is used for bending green lumber in the manufacture of toboggans and sleds (Fig. 3, F, and Pl. 6, A). About six feet long, this consists of the lower trunk and part of the root of a spruce tree. Unnecessary portions of the root and trunk are trimmed away so that the wood exhibits a natural curve which is hewed and planed on its upper surface. Two poles, about two inches in diameter, are nailed to either side of the trunk. Where they project a few inches in front of the root, a crosspiece about eighteen inches long is lashed. The space between the root and crosspiece holds the lumber inserted for bending.

224 Traps, which are an important category of capital goods, are generally purchased, but
[432] a few men still build deadfalls or set two or three snares for wolf and coyote. A trapper generally owns from thirty to fifty steel traps of various sizes some of which are given to

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it rains, rubbers may be put over moccasins but little hesitancy is shown by adults or children in allowing the feet to become wet.

Most clothing is purchased from local traders; a little from a Canadian mail order house. Some items are domestically manufactured by women, including girls' and women's dresses, children's underwear and overalls, moccasins, mittens, duffel, and caribou skin shirts for men's hunting wear. The material for dresses is obtained locally and the patterns of the finished article always follow those of commercially finished garments. Sewing machines are widely used in dressmaking. The pattern for children's one piece long winter underwear is shown in Fig. 6, c. Two of these pieces are cut. In sewing it becomes necessary to cut away the upper from the lower portion at the waist and sew them together again in proper alignment. An opening is cut in the front, from neck to waist, and fitted with buttons and button holes.

Moccasins and mittens are cut from tanned moosehide, only babies' moccasins being prepared from the softer caribou hide. During the period of field work most families were short of hide, although partially tanned skin was available for further processing. It was only in late October that two such skins were finally smoked; they were immediately sewn into garments. The foot portion of the moccasin is cut by folding a piece of moosehide, of the required length and width, once along the length (Fig. 6 E, I, a–b) and then cutting out the curved forward portion indicated by the broken line in the figure. The worker often goes over her cut to assure a smoothly flowing line. The heel (x–y) is cut after the tongue has been sewn to the foot part, and after the heel has been partially sewn from the top (c–c) for about one inch (II). The tongue (III) is cut by folding a rectangle of moosehide or caribou hide, about one half the size of the footpiece, on the diagonal (d–e). The cut is then made as indicated by the broken line. In an adult's moccasin, the tongue is placed about one inch from the forward edge of the footpiece and the sides of the skin are then gathered up and sewn to the edges of the tongue giving the blunt toe (IV). Sometimes the tongue is covered with a piece of black velvet or otherwise decorated before being sewn to the footpiece. If the moccasins are to be of the slipper type, a cuff about an inch wide is sewn from the upper edge of the tongue all around the open portion of the footpiece. In winter, ankle wraps of eighteen ounce canvas are sewn around this part, and tanned moosehide laces are affixed. Laces may be attached in two ways. Either a single piece of line is threaded in and out around the heel and side of the moccasin and then two equal lengths left free to tie around the ankle wrap or two equal pieces of line may be passed through narrow slits cut on either side of the front opening and held firm with a single overhand knot.

The pattern for a child's mitten is illustrated in Fig. 6, B. Four pieces of material are cut to pattern (I). In two of these, thumb openings are made. Two thumb pieces (II) are cut, and folded, (a to c), and sewn (ac to b). The thumb is attached to the body of the mitten with point (ac) matching (a'c') and (f) matching (f'). The back and front of the glove are then sewn together. For an adult, the cuff portion is cut a great deal wider, so that the upper width of the cuff exceeds the widest part of the hand section by about three inches. Mitten duffel are cut in the same general style but are, of course, smaller than the gloves which cover them. Sinew line is generally used to sew mittens and footwear. When moccasins become worn they are frequently patched, the patch being sewn on the inside of the